

Cuckfield Urban District Council

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

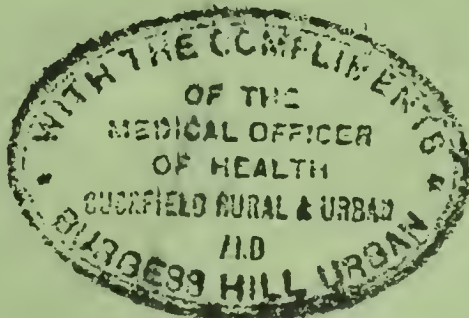
# Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1951

BY

WILLIAM B. STOTT,

L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Camb.)





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CHARLES CLARKE (HAYWARDS HEATH) LTD.

1952

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CUCKFIELD

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REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Cuckfield Urban District Council.*

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1951.

The Crude Death Rate is 13.31, and this figure, when adjusted, gives a Corrected Death Rate of 10.24, which compares with 12.5 for England and Wales.

The Infant Mortality Rate is 24.87, as compared with 29.6 for the country as a whole and with 24.75 for 1950.

No deaths occurred during the year from Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Measles, Typhoid Fever or Tuberculosis.

**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION**

Since July, 1948, the County Council has been responsible for the administration of this scheme, and the County Medical Officer of Health has delegated the duties in connection with local arrangements to your Medical Officer of Health.

For the second consecutive year no case of diphtheria has occurred in this district, and in fact only five children have contracted diphtheria during the past eleven years.

On page 14 will be found details of the immunisation position in the district, and it will be seen that the percentage of immunised children from 0-15 years of age at the end of the year was **91**, and that if children under nine months were excluded, and immunisation does not commence until the ninth month, the percentage was **97**.

For some years, in conjunction with Dr. G. Bousfield, of the Public Health Laboratory, Camberwell, we have carried out a series of Field Trials on new antigens for immunising infants.

In 1944 we began a scheme for testing and immunising expectant mothers in order to find out if immunity is passed on to the child, and if so whether such immunity would last for the first twelve months of its life. The number of tested infants, though small, was sufficient to show that the majority of children do not inherit sufficient immunity from their mothers, showing the advisability of immunising babies as early as the eighth or ninth month.

In 1947 we began an investigation using a new antigen known as P.T.A.P., and in a series of trials six different batches gave practically identical Schick Conversion Rates of 96 per cent., proving its antigenic uniformity.



It was hoped that with P.T.A.P. only one, instead of the customary two, injections need be given, and in 1948 we carried out another investigation, Schick-testing children one month after the initial dose had been given. Until the properties of P.T.A.P. had been thoroughly tested we felt it would not be wise to rely on this single injection, so gave a second one when this Schick test was read even when this proved to be negative. Acting as controls, a similar number of children were injected with A.P.T., using the same technique. Over 200 children were tested, but the two antigens showed a very similar Schick Conversion Rate. The percentage negative after only one dose of P.T.A.P. was not high enough to warrant the use of only one injection.

For the past year we have been comparing the properties of two Purified Formol Toxoids. These are injected subcutaneously, and cause practically no discomfort, leave no "lump," and seldom cause any reaction. This investigation is not yet concluded, but the results so far show an extremely high Schick Conversion Rate. The Formol Toxoids are used for primary injections only; for the reinforcing dose which is given to children at the age of five years we use one dose of 0.3 cc. A.P.T., or, if the patient is over eight years of age, T.A.F., as causing the less likelihood of reaction.

There is no increase in the number of parents who actively refuse immunisation of their children, but in some cases we are faced with indifference to the need of early protection.

All testing and test reading throughout the area has been carried out by Dr. H. L. Duke, Deputy Medical Officer of Health. It is mainly due to his efforts, and those of Miss F. M. Dean, Immunisation Clerk, together with the Health Visitors, that the scheme runs so smoothly and efficiently.

## UNDULANT FEVER

When samples of milk are sent to the laboratory for a biological test the Medical Director has been examining the killed guinea pigs for the presence of *Brucella abortus*. One report stated that an organism was isolated having the biochemical characteristics of *Brucella abortus* and the serological characteristics of *Brucella melitensis*. It is the custom at the laboratory to inject guinea pigs with two milks, and as two farms were involved in this instance it was not known which one was at fault. The two producers were approached and asked if they would agree to their milks being pasteurised, and as both signified their consent, the Milk Marketing Board made the necessary arrangements. Samples of milk were taken from each cow in the herds, and two cows were found to be excreting *Brucella melitensis*. The Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was informed, the cows were slaughtered, and the milk released from pasteurisation.

The laboratory has recently been subjecting biological milks, as a matter of routine, to the Brucella Ring Test—an agglutination test—and a number of positive results have been received. The Medical Director states that approximately 60 per cent. of all biological milks examined by him are positive to this test.

A Medical Officer of Health has power under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, to enforce pasteurisation of a milk supply which he knows or suspects to be causing infection. The question arises as to whether a Medical Officer of Health is justified in demanding pasteurisation when he receives a report that *Brucella abortus* has been isolated from a guinea pig.

In the first place he does not know, unless the Ring Test is positive from one farm and negative from the other, which farm is at fault. Secondly, he knows that although the milk was infectious seven weeks ago—when the milk was injected into the guinea pig—it may not be so when the report is received as the offending cow may have gone dry in the meantime or it may have ceased excreting *Brucella*. It should also be remembered that the Divisional Veterinary Officer has no power to order the elimination from the herd of cows excreting *Brucella abortus*, as distinct from *Brucella melitensis*, even if he were successful in finding the offending cows. Another factor to be borne in mind is that undulant fever is a relatively minor infection and not a killing or crippling disease. If an order for pasteurisation of the milk supply were made it would have to remain on indefinitely, as it would not be known when the infection had ceased, and the farmer could claim compensation for the expense involved from the Local Authority.

The action I have been taking on receipt of a positive report is to inform the milk retailer accordingly and to advise him that it would be in his and in his customers interest for the milk to be pasteurised.

Farmers throughout the country are having their herds vaccinated against *Brucella*, but as it will take some years before the organism is eliminated, the public should know that there is a risk, small though it may be, in consuming raw milk, and that the way to avoid infection is to consume pasteurised milk or to bring all raw milk to the boil.

It is pleasing to note that the consumption of pasteurised milk in this district is increasing year by year, and at present 77 per cent. of all milk consumed is of this type.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking Dr. J. E. Jameson, Medical Director, Public Health Laboratory, Brighton, for his informative reports, and for his helpful advice on many occasions.

## MILK SUPPLY

A considerable amount of time is given to the supervision of the milk supply. Frequent inspection of dairies and regular sampling of milk are carried out, samples being taken for the methylene blue, the biological and phosphatase tests. In addition tests were made on empty milk bottles after cleansing. This test is useful in drawing the attention of the retailers to the need for better methods of cleansing and in demonstrating where the fault lies when previous tests of the milk have been unsatisfactory.

A survey was carried out recently to ascertain the percentage of different types of milk being consumed in this district, and as similar surveys were carried out in 1936 and 1947 the figures for all three years are set out below :—

Type of Milk	1936	1947	1952
Ordinary ..	87	29	5
Tuberculin Tested ..	5	38	18
Pasteurised ..	8	33	77

It is very gratifying to note the great drop in the percentage of ordinary milk from 87 per cent. in 1936, to 5 per cent. in 1952, and the great increase in the consumption of pasteurised milk from 8 per cent. to 77 per cent. showing that the health education of the public is bearing fruit in that more people now realise that ordinary milk is not a safe milk if consumed raw.

## HOUSING

Although the Council has been energetic in its tackling of the housing problem since the end of the war, there are still a large number of families living in rooms or with in-laws. This has, of course, a prejudicial effect on their health, and it is hoped that the time is not far distant when every family can have a separate dwelling.

Between 1934-1939 a large number of unfit houses were dealt with, few really bad ones remaining, so that this district was comparatively well placed at the beginning of the war. Since then little repair work has been carried out, and housing conditions have deteriorated. In my view, the way to halt this deterioration is for the Rent Restriction Acts to be amended to permit an owner to increase his rent to allow for the increased cost of repairs, which at present is approximately three times that of pre-war. Failing some such legislation many houses will become so unfit that they will have to be demolished and then more new houses will be required to re-house the occupants.

Mr. C. A. C. Ford, Housing Manager, has kindly furnished the following particulars :—

During the year 60 dwellings were completed, making a total of 312 since the end of the war. The number of pre-war houses erected by the Council was 365.

These dwellings were erected on the following estates :—

Little Bentswood	..	..	..	..	..	4
Penn Crescent	..	..	..	..	..	6
Washington Road	..	..	..	..	..	28
Victoria Road	..	..	..	..	..	14
Western Road	..	..	..	..	..	8
						—
						60
						—

The types of dwellings erected comprised :—

Bungalows with two bedrooms	..	..	14
Houses—three-bedroomed semi-detached	..	..	26
Houses—three-bedroomed in block of six	..	..	20
			—
			60

In addition to new lettings, a number of applicants were housed where vacancies occurred in existing dwellings, and as in the previous year transfers were made to relieve overcrowding or overcome under-occupation.

394 housing applications were outstanding at the beginning of the year, and 175 were received during the year. The number of applications outstanding at 31st December, 1951, after lettings and deletions brought about by a number of people finding their own accommodation and also by a revision carried out by this department in August, was 369.

The standard of heating facilities provided in post-war houses now under construction is inferior to that found in houses erected, for example, two years ago. The explanation for this is found in the policy of the Council to meet rising building costs by erecting a house with fewer facilities, but which can be let at a rental within the means of the tenant.

Present day houses are therefore constructed with one flue only, but fitted with an approved open grate incorporating a back boiler which provides hot



water to the sink, bath and basin. No heating by hot-water radiator is now available in the kitchen or bedrooms, although a 15 amp electrical power point is installed in two bedrooms of a three-bedroomed house, or one bedroom of a two-bedroomed house, and in the kitchen, by which means the tenant can heat the rooms with an electric fire.

The hot-water cylinder is also wired and tapped and fitted with an insulating jacket so that those tenants who wish may at small cost provide themselves with an immersion heater as an auxiliary means for obtaining hot water in summer time when the use of an open grate would create some discomfort.

Modernisation of pre-war houses includes the replacement of kitchen ranges and combination grates with an approved open grate incorporating a back boiler providing hot water to the sink and bath. Wash basins are not being fitted in bathrooms as an economy step advised by the Ministry. In a few houses, particularly at Cuckfield, the work is less costly if a boiler is installed in the kitchen.

In fifty houses in the Mayflower Road district where there is a large kitchen often used by the tenant for occasional meals, an additional heating facility has been provided in this room by the installation of a 15 amp power plug enabling the tenant to use a small electric fire. Two of the bedrooms of these older houses have, of course, open grates for heating the rooms.

## MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

By arrangement with Dr. B. G. Rigden, Medical Director, East Sussex Mass Radiography Unit, a Survey was carried out in Haywards Heath in the spring of 1951. Posters and leaflets giving particulars of the times for attendance were distributed throughout the district.

A total of 1,370 people attended. Six males and seven females were found to have tuberculous lesions requiring no action, and three males and one female had newly discovered lesions. This Survey served a useful purpose, as it not only brought to light a number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis at a very early stage of the disease, but it had a health education value by drawing the attention of the public to the facilities for the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis.

## FOOD HYGIENE

Five cases of food poisoning were notified. Two were in one family, the other three being single cases. Investigations failed to reveal the articles of food which caused the infection.

Details of improvements in food premises and of the number of inspections carried out will be found in the Senior Sanitary Inspector's report on pages 26 and 27.

The Catering Trade Working Party published their report during the year, and among the practices which they condemn as contributing to outbreaks of food poisoning are the following:—

1. Absence of supervision and control over possibly infectious conditions amongst the staff.
2. The slow cooling of heated meat foods.
3. Neglect of personal cleanliness, especially of washing the hands after use of the sanitary convenience.
4. The preparation of food the day before consumption and failure to store it at sufficiently low temperatures.
5. Failure to protect food from vermin.
6. Unnecessary handling of food.
7. Failure to cover food on display.

An endeavour is made to bring home these points to the management and staff on visits to catering establishments and food shops.

## WATER SUPPLY

(i) The water for the whole of the Urban District is supplied by the Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board. This was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Monthly samples were taken for bacteriological analysis, and all were reported as being satisfactory.

(ii) The Board carried out monthly bacteriological examination of the raw water, and all were satisfactory. The water was chlorinated after filtration.

(iii) The supply is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

(iv) There was no evidence of the supply being contaminated.

(v) Every house in the district is provided with a piped supply direct to the house.

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My thanks are due to Mr. R. Staynes, Senior Sanitary Inspector, for his help and co-operation and for the particulars supplied for this Report, and to the other members of the Staff, and in particular to Miss Everson, my Secretary.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the consideration, support and assistance I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. STOTT,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

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## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	..	WILLIAM B. STOTT, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Camb.)
<i>Deputy Medical Officer of Health</i>		H. L. DUKE, O.B.E., M.D., Sc.D. (Camb.), D.T.M. & Hy.
<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>	..	R. STAYNES, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I. <i>Certified Meat Inspector</i>
<i>Additional Sanitary Inspector</i>	..	R. J. WEBB, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I. <i>Certified Meat Inspector</i>
<i>Clerks to the M.O.H.</i>	.. ..	Miss G. L. EVERSON Miss G. J. SHUTTLEWOOD
<i>Clerk to the S.S.I.</i>	.. ..	Miss J. W. HAYLOR, A.I.Hsg.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

## Summary of Statistics for the years :

	1949	1950	1951
Area of District in Acres .. .. .	3,912	3,912	3,912
Population estimated to middle of year..	16,370	16,776	16,830
Rateable Value .. .. .	£149,087	£152,753	£156,799
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ..	£593.11.8	£599.1.7	£614.5.4
Density of Population (persons per acre)	4.18	4.29	4.30
Number of Houses .. .. .	4,699	4,648	4,678
Birth Rate per 1,000 population ..	13.87	12.04	11.94
Death Rate per 1,000 population ..	12.22	12.34	13.31
Infant Mortality Rate .. .. .	26.43	24.75	24.87

## CAUSES OF DEATH IN CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT

	Males	Females
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease .. .. .	—	—
4. Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections .. .. .	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—
8. Measles .. .. .	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. .	2	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. .. .	3	—
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. .	—	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. .. .	—	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .	7	12
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .	1	2
16. Diabetes .. .. .	—	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	6	34
18. Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	14	11
19. Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	—	1
20. Other heart diseases .. .. .	15	35
21. Other circulatory disease .. .. .	4	4
22. Influenza .. .. .	—	3
23. Pneumonia .. .. .	2	4
24. Bronchitis .. .. .	2	3
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .	1	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	1	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	3	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. .. .	—	—
31. Congenital malformations .. .. .	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	11	11
33. Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	2	2
34. All other accidents .. .. .	2	2
35. Suicide .. .. .	3	—
36. Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	1	—
TOTALS .. .. .	80	144

**BIRTH RATE, CIVILIAN DEATH RATE AND ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY**  
**During the Year 1951 (Provisional Figures).**

	RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Smallpox	Acute Poliomye- litis, including Polioencephalitis	Pneumonia	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 years)	Total Deaths under 1 year	
England and Wales ..	15.5	0.36	12.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.61	1.4	29.6	
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (incl. London)	17.3	0.45	13.4	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.37	0.36	0.00	0.01	0.65	1.6	33.9	
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census) ..	16.7	0.38	12.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.38	0.00	0.01	0.63	1.0	27.6	
London .. ..	17.8	0.37	13.1	—	0.01	0.00	0.38	0.23	—	0.00	0.61	0.7	26.4	
Cuckfield Urban .. ..	11.94 *13.37	0.36	13.31 *10.24	—	—	—	—	0.18	—	—	0.36	—	24.8	

\* Corrected death rate.

Corrected birth rate

The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales are as follows :—Per 1,000 Total Births .. .. .  
The Maternal Mortality Rates for the Cuckfield Urban District are as follows .. .. .

Puerperal	Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
0.10	0.18	Nil	0.28
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



## BIRTHS AND DEATHS

### Births and Birth Rate

The following table shows the Births registered for the year 1951 :—

			<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	103	..	89	..	192
Illegitimate	..	..	3	..	6	..	9
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	..		106	..	95	..	201
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

This gives a rate of 11.94 per 1,000 population.

			<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
Total Stillbirths	..		2	..	4	..	6
Legitimate	..		2	..	2	..	4
Illegitimate	..		—	..	2	..	2

### Deaths and Death Rate

The following table shows the Deaths registered for the year 1951 :—

<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
80	..	144	..	224

This gives a mortality rate of 13.31 per 1,000 population.

The corrected death rate is 10.24.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### Laboratory Facilities

All milk and water samples, infectious disease and food poisoning specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton. Medical practitioners send the specimens direct to the Laboratory, and they receive the report by telephone, a copy of such report being sent to this office.

### Ambulance Facilities

Cases of infectious diseases are now removed by one of the two British Red Cross Society's ambulances stationed at Lavender's Garage, Sussex Road, Haywards Heath.

### Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases

Twenty-six beds are available at the Mid-Sussex Isolation Hospital for the treatment of cases of infectious disease, twelve of these beds are in a cubicle block and the other fourteen in a block consisting of two main wards and side wards.

A table on page 19 gives particulars of admissions during the year.

### Smallpox

The South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board state that cases of smallpox occurring in this district should be sent to the River Hospitals, (Long Beach), Dartford, Kent.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

## Infant Welfare Centres :

<b>Cuckfield</b> ..	Congregational Church Hall	2nd Friday Dr. each session
<b>Franklands Village</b> .. ..	The Institute	2nd Wednesday Dr. each session
<b>Haywards Heath</b>	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	Every Friday Dr. 2nd and 4th Friday
<b>Bentswood</b> .. (Weighing Centre only)	Presentation Church Hall	1st and 3rd Monday Dr. 3rd Monday
<b>Lindfield</b> ..	The Tiger	1st Monday 2.30-4 p.m. Dr. each session

## Clinics

<b>Diphtheria Immunisation</b> ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands Haywards Heath	Every Monday 10 a.m.-12 noon
<b>T.B.</b> .. ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	Every Thursday except 2nd Thursday
<b>Orthopaedic</b> ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill	Tuesday 2-5 p.m. Friday 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Dr. attends 4th Wednesday at 10.30 a.m. (By appointment)
<b>Speech Therapy</b>	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	Wednesday 9 a.m. (By appointment)
<b>Child Guidance</b>	<b>East Grinstead</b> Moat Road <b>Lewes</b> Scouts Building, St. John Street, Lewes	Every Friday 10 a.m. (By appointment) Every Wednesday 10 a.m. (By appointment)
	<b>Hove</b> 33 Clarendon Villas, Hove 3	Tuesday 10 a.m. Thursday 2 p.m.
<b>Dental</b> .. ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	Tuesday and Thursday 10 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. (By appointment)
<b>School Clinic</b> ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	Dr. Douglas (By appointment)
<b>Family Planning</b>	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	2nd and 4th Wednesday 2 p.m. Dr. each session (By appointment)
<b>Sub-Fertility</b> ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands	1st Wednesday 2 p.m. Dr. each session (By appointment)
<b>Venereal Diseases</b>	Facilities at Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton	
	<b>Men</b>	Monday .. 4.30 p.m. Wednesday .. 9.30 a.m. Thursday .. 1.30 p.m.
	<b>Women and Children</b>	Tuesday .. 1.30 p.m. Thursday .. 10 a.m. Saturday .. 9.30 a.m.

New cases must attend at least one hour before the Clinic closes

# INFECTIOUS DISEASE

## Notification Rates per 1,000 of the Population

Notifications	England and Wales	Cuckfield Rural
Typhoid Fever .. ..	0.00	—
Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	0.02	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	0.03	—
Scarlet Fever .. ..	1.11	0.18
Whooping Cough .. ..	3.87	3.27
Diphtheria .. ..	0.02	—
Erysipelas .. ..	0.14	0.18
Smallpox .. ..	0.00	—
Measles .. ..	14.07	5.70
Pneumonia .. ..	0.99	0.59
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)		
Paralytic .. ..	0.03	0.12
Non-paralytic .. ..	0.02	—
Food Poisoning .. ..	0.13	0.30

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

### 0-15 Years of Age

Number on Roll	..	..	..	..	..	4,018
Number Immunised	..	..	..	..	..	3,634
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	91
Percentage excluding children under nine months						97

The table below shows the immunisation figures for every school in the district :—

	On Roll	Immunised	Percentage
<b>SCHOOLS : PRIMARY AND COUNTY SECONDARY</b>			
Cuckfield .. .. .	282	279	99
Haywards Heath County Secondary	459	454	99
Haywards Heath County Primary	173	172	99
St. Wilfrid's .. .. .	347	345	99
Lindfield .. .. .	315	310	98
	1,576	1,560	99
<b>NOT YET AT SCHOOL, or at school outside our area .. ..</b>	294	290	99
<b>SCHOOLS, Private .. .. .</b>	895	883	98
	2,765	2,733	99

During the year :—

- 189 children were immunised
- 518 children were Schick tested
- 359 children had a reinforcing injection

## VACCINATION

73 children were vaccinated under the age of one year—a percentage of 40. In addition, 1,763 persons were vaccinated and 4,927 were revaccinated.



# CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Poliomyelitis ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Scarlet Fever ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ..	5	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia ..	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	5	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.. ..	96	3	10	15	13	18	27	5	-	2	1	1	1	2	-
Whooping Cough ..	55	3	5	7	8	6	19	1	2	2	2	-	-	1	-
Totals ..	187	15	15	22	22	24	52	10	3	9	6	3	6	6	-

## TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1951

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 - 1 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 ..	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 ..	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 ..	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 ..	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55 ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65 ..	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 and over ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ..	14	10	-	3	-	-	-	-

# COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS, 1941-1951

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Year	New Cases						Deaths						Number on Register at end of Year					
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1941	5	10	15	1	5	6	2	1	3	-	2	2	25	33	58	9	15	24
1942	6	5	11	2	2	4	2	1	3	-	1	1	30	34	64	11	17	28
1943	10	10	20	2	2	4	1	2	3	-	-	-	32	33	65	12	18	30
1944	7	3	10	1	1	2	3	2	5	-	-	-	38	35	73	13	18	31
1945	7	3	10	1	3	4	4	1	5	-	-	-	38	35	73	13	19	32
1946	11	2	13	2	4	6	5	2	7	-	-	-	39	31	70	15	22	37
1947	4	2	6	1	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	37	28	65	13	21	34
1948	5	1	6	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	38	28	66	13	19	32
1949	8	6	14	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	41	33	74	12	19	31
1950	8	11	19	6	4	10	3	-	3	-	-	-	35	41	76	16	22	38
1951	14	10	24	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	49	95	16	24	40

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1937-1951

Year	Esti- mated Popula- tion	Number of Births						Birth Rate	Number of Deaths			Death Rate	Infants' Deaths			Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths
		Legitimate			Illegitimate				M	F	Total		M	F	Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total										
1937	13,320	74	75	149	4	5	9	11.9	57	83	140	10.51	3	5	8	50.63	18
1938	13,600	79	79	158	1	6	7	12.13	65	83	148	10.88	3	2	5	30.3	17
1939	13,880	89	96	185	3	1	4	13.61	66	106	172	11.73	3	5	8	41.4	17
1940	16,120	80	68	148	4	2	6	9.55	91	101	192	11.91	5	2	7	43.5	-38
1941	16,280	85	88	173	6	5	11	11.30	92	96	186	11.55	6	2	8	40.4	-2
1942	15,350	111	101	212	12	4	16	14.85	89	125	214	13.94	2	5	7	30.7	14
1943	14,620	115	107	222	12	14	26	16.96	71	117	188	12.86	3	3	6	24.19	60
1944	14,500	122	119	241	13	16	29	18.62	80	115	195	13.45	7	2	9	33.33	75
1945	14,260	91	99	190	9	15	24	15.00	83	92	175	12.27	3	2	5	23.36	39
1946	14,820	113	116	229	9	8	17	16.60	93	102	195	13.16	3	3	6	24.39	51
1947	15,130	133	134	267	5	6	11	18.37	78	113	191	12.62	4	5	9	32.37	87
1948	16,290	109	96	205	8	11	19	13.75	68	100	168	10.31	3	1	4	17.86	56
1949	16,370	114	99	213	6	8	14	13.87	91	109	200	12.22	3	3	6	26.43	27
1950	16,776	101	82	183	9	10	19	12.04	93	114	207	12.34	3	2	5	24.75	-5
1951	16,830	103	89	192	3	6	9	11.94	80	144	224	13.31	2	3	5	24.87	-23



## THE MID-SUSSEX ISOLATION HOSPITAL

I am indebted to the Matron, Miss J. M. Reid, for the following particulars of cases admitted during the year :—

Disease	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	East Grinstead Urban District	Uckfield Rural District	Other Districts	Total
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	2	2	1	—	1	6
Observation Poliomyelitis .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	2	4
Poliomyelitis Contacts .. .. .	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	12	—	—	7	4	5	28
Observation Scarlet Fever .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Paratyphoid .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Observation Diphtheria .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles .. .. .	5	2	1	1	1	3	13
Measles and Otitis Media .. .. .	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Measles and Double Otitis Media .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Measles and Miliary Tuberculosis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles and Pneumonia .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
Measles and Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles and Nephritis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles and Encephalitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles Contact and Pneumonia .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles Contact .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rubella .. .. .	—	—	—	3	2	—	5
Whooping Cough .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia .. .. .	4	—	—	—	2	1	7
Whooping Cough, Pneumonia and Pyrexia .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough and Epilepsy .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Observation Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Otorrhea .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sonne Dysentery .. .. .	—	—	2	—	—	13	15
Gastro-enteritis .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Observation Gastro-enteritis .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Infective Jaundice .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas .. .. .	2	1	—	—	1	1	5
Chickenpox .. .. .	—	—	—	5	1	1	7
Observation Chickenpox .. .. .	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Observation Chickenpox and Abscess on Forehead .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mumps .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Mumps and Epilepsy .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mumps and Orchitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Streptococcal Throat .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Vincent's Angina .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tonsillitis .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	3
Observation Meningitis .. .. .	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Observation Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leukaemia .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Phlebitis .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) .. .. .	2	2	—	—	1	25	30
Observation Tuberculosis .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Peritonitis .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Croup .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals .. .. .	41	13	11	24	20	63	172

The Cubicle Block allowed forty-six different diseases, observation cases or diseases with complications to be dealt with.

## SANITARY SUPERVISION OF THE AREA

Mr. Staynes, Senior Sanitary Inspector, has furnished the following report on the sanitary supervision of the district.

In submitting this summary of the work done in the sanitary supervision of the area during 1951, I would like to make the following comments.

The standard of hygiene observed in the food premises generally is high, but some confectioners and some provision shops have windows which are open on the customers side of the counter. It is not uncommon to see customers breathing on to cream cakes, etc., and sometimes touching them with pointing fingers. Traders concerned have been approached with a view to enclosing their windows at least on the customers side of the counter, and I am hopeful that next year will see something done.

It was hoped that the open-fronted fish shop would disappear when the Byelaws with respect to Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air came into force. Small districts like this cannot afford to challenge the large companies on controversial matters of law important to the whole country, but must await the outcome of proceedings instituted by more powerful authorities.

### **Brucella Melitensis**

Some samples of milk taken early in May for biological examination for the tubercle bacillus were also tested for *Brucella abortus* and on the 21st June it was reported that *Brucella melitensis* (the cause of Malta Fever in human beings) had been isolated, but as one guinea pig had been used for two milks it was not known which milk was involved. I therefore arranged for the milks from the two farms concerned to be sent to pasteurising establishments and for the retailers to have alternative supplies.

At the same time samples of milk were taken from each quarter of every cow on the two farms, and on the 8th July I was informed which farm was at fault. I therefore arranged for the milk from the farm which was clear of suspicion to be re-allocated to the retailer, and for the continued pasteurisation of the infected milk. Two infected cows were slaughtered.

### **Dog Food**

A meat loaf labelled "Dog Food" was exposed for sale amongst meat for human consumption in the window of a butcher's shop. The manager had no knowledge of its constituents, and I informed the firm concerned that if the meat loaf was unfit for human consumption it would be necessary to adopt extremely careful measures for the protection of human food from contamination, and I detailed the precautions I considered suitable.

Investigation revealed this type of dog food being sold in another butcher's shop and similar action was taken. The sale of this dog food ceased at both shops.

In pursuing the matter I was informed that the meat loaf contained offals — "allocated to us by the Ministry of Food ex Government abattoirs; edible pig offals from bacon curers and whalemeat."

It is felt that legislation should require that only meat and meat products fit for human consumption should be sold at butcher's shops unless prepacked and clearly marked.

### **Cattle Market**

The sanitary accommodation at this market was considerably extended during the year.

### Inspections

*Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	505
Foodshops	..	..	..	..	..	970
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	75
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	126
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	133
Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	142
Primary Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	..	186
Re-Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	664
Primary Shops Acts	..	..	..	..	..	49
Re-Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	83
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	109
Housing Act	..	..	..	..	..	38
Re-Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	42
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	7
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	74
Caravans	..	..	..	..	..	21
Control of Building Works	..	..	..	..	..	114
†Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	..	2,947
Refuse Tips	..	..	..	..	..	8
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	69
Swimming Pools	..	..	..	..	..	11
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	52
						<hr/> 6,425 <hr/>

\* One-sixth of these visits were made by Sanitary Inspectors of the adjoining Rural District.

† This figure includes 2,515 visits made by the Council's Rodent Operative.

### COMPLAINTS

Two hundred and forty-one complaints were received and dealt with as under :—

Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	..	145
Nuisances from Drains	..	..	..	..	..	8
Offensive Smells	..	..	..	..	..	10
Defective Housing Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	29
Accumulations of Refuse	..	..	..	..	..	7
Insect Pests (24 wasps, 3 beetles, 2 flies, 3 wood-worm, 1 mosquito and 1 cockroach)	..	..	..	..	..	34
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	8
						<hr/> 241 <hr/>

## STATUTORY NOTICES

### Section 75, Public Health Act 1936

Served .. .. .	5
Complied with by Owner .. .. .	3
Outstanding at end of year .. .. .	2

The owner of one house appealed to the Magistrates against the service of the Statutory Notice upon him requiring the provision of a dustbin, but the appeal was dismissed.

### Section 45, Public Health Act 1936

Served .. .. .	1
Complied with by Owner .. .. .	1

### Section 47, Public Health Act 1936

A contribution towards the cost of a closet conversion under the above Section was made.

## PRELIMINARY NOTICES

Served .. .. .	156
Complied with by Owners .. .. .	132
Voluntary Works supervised (under Building Licences, Byelaws, etc.) .. .. .	30

## INFESTATIONS

All infestations were dealt with by liquid insecticide. The following infestations were dealt with during the year :—

Flies .. .. .	2
Wasps .. .. .	24
Beetles .. .. .	3
Woodworm .. .. .	3
Cockroach .. .. .	1
Mosquito .. .. .	1

## HOUSING

Two condemned cottages were let throughout the year under the Defence (General) Regulations.

House-to-house inspections were recommenced during the year and 41 houses were inspected and recorded. Of these 10 were in all respects fit, 27 were unfit but repairable at reasonable cost ; 2 were unfit and not repairable at reasonable cost, and 2 are the subject of negotiations with the owner with a view to their being converted to one dwelling. Of the two dwellings not repairable at reasonable cost, one was closed without formal action and the other is in course of reconstruction in accordance with an undertaking of the owner.



The works necessary to make fit 25 of the 27 houses repairable at reasonable cost had been commenced by the end of the year.

An application under the Housing Act, 1949, for a grant in connection with the improvement of a house was received and refused.

### CARAVANS

Three licences to erect and station moveable dwellings (trailer-type caravans) within the Urban District were granted during the year.

### THE RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There are several premises in the district where remaking and reconditioning of upholstered furniture, etc., takes place—these do not require to be registered under the Act, registration being applicable only to premises where new furniture, etc., is made. All the premises were inspected, and a careful investigation of the work carried on was made. When upholstered articles are remade or reconditioned it appears usual that some stuffing additional to that which was removed from the article has to be provided, and the opportunity of trying to persuade upholsterers to add only new material was taken.

One application for Registration under the Act was received, and the premises were duly registered. No samples of filling material were taken.

### FACTORIES

#### 1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	23	25	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	61	84	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) .. .. .	—	—	—	Nil
Totals ..	84	109	Nil	Nil

## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .. .. .	2	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	1	3	—	—	—
Totals ..	3	4	—	—	—

## OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel—						
{ Making, etc. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
{ Cleaning and washing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

Section 15 - 44—Nil.

## MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE

The twenty factories in respect of which certificates of adequate means of escape in case of fire have been granted were inspected during the year and any amendments or alterations noted thereon.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

**Meat Inspection**

There are two slaughterhouses in use in the district, one a Government-selected slaughterhouse, the other at a large institution.

During the year 5,872 animals were slaughtered at the Government Slaughterhouse, and all were inspected. There were 505 visits to the slaughterhouse and 1,031 condemnations, involving 23,571 lbs. of meat and offals, were made.

**Animals Slaughtered**

Bulls	..	..	..	..	29
Bullocks	..	..	..	..	587
Cows	..	..	..	..	526
Heifers	..	..	..	..	668
Calves	..	..	..	..	749
Sheep	..	..	..	..	2,901
Pigs ..	..	..	..	..	412
					<hr/> 5,872 <hr/>

**Carcases of Animals Inspected and Condemned**

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. ..	1,284	526	749	2,901	412
Number inspected .. ..	1,284	526	749	2,901	412
All Diseases except Tuberculosis : Whole carcasses condemned ..	1	1	1	10	9
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	197	152	3	267	36
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than T.B. .. ..	15.42	29.08	0.53	9.55	10.92
Tuberculosis only : Whole carcasses condemned ..	10	15	2	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	135	151	—	—	18
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis .. .. .	11.29	31.56	0.27	—	5.34

The above table shows that of 526 cows slaughtered, 166 were affected with tuberculosis in some degree, whilst 319 were in some way diseased. The percentage of cows killed affected with tuberculosis (31.56) is lower than the average for the last 10 years (43 per cent.).

Of 29 bulls slaughtered, 2 were affected with tuberculosis in some degree.

Of all cattle killed (1,810) 311 were affected with tuberculosis in some degree.

All cattle killed at the Government Slaughterhouse are carefully inspected and 1 case of cysticercus bovis was found during the year. In addition, information regarding 2 of the calves condemned on account of generalised tuberculosis was sent to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and, in each case, the dam was traced, slaughtered and found to be affected with generalised tuberculosis.

### Slaughter of Animals Act

One licensed slaughterman had his licence renewed during the year.

### OTHER FOODS

During the year there were 57 condemnations of other food involving :—

59 stone of fish	29 tins fish	113 tins fruit
22 tins soup	72 tins milk	59 tins vegetables
35 tins fruit juice	95 tins meat	37lb. sausages
20 tins jam	85lb. meat	8lb. sugar
10 boxes cheese	13lb. bacon	

### FOOD PREMISES

Below is a list of improvements effected at the various types of food premises during 1951 :—

#### General Stores selling food

Constant hot water and lavatory basin provided ..	1
---	---

#### Grocers

Constant hot water provided .. .. .	4
New sinks .. .. .	2
Premises cleansed .. .. .	2
Storage facilities improved .. .. .	3
Extensive redecorations .. .. .	2

#### Greengrocers

Premises cleansed .. .. .	1
Accumulation removed .. .. .	1
Storage facilities improved .. .. .	1

#### Butcher

Making-up room redecorated .. .. .	1
------------------------------------	---

#### Cafes

Kitchens improved .. .. .	4
Extensive redecorations .. .. .	4

#### Bakehouses

Premises cleansed .. .. .	1
Refuse cleared away .. .. .	1
Double sinks provided .. .. .	1



**Fishmongers**

Constant hot water provided	..	..	..	..	1
New sink	..	..	..	..	1
Lavatory basin provided	..	..	..	..	1
Refuse cleared away	..	..	..	..	1

**MILK SUPPLY**

The following registrations were operative during 1951 :—

Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Distributors	..	..	..	..	..	..	12*
Dealers licensed to sell T.T. milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Dealers licensed to sell Pasteurised milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

As far as is known, milk is produced at 10 farms in the district, from two of which milk is sold by retail. The ten farms comprise 7 tuberculin tested, 1 accredited and 2 ordinary milk producers.

\* Includes one firm who applied for registration to sell cream from a foodshop, in sealed containers as received from the suppliers.

**SAMPLING****Tuberculin Tested Milk**

Seventy-three samples of tuberculin-tested milk were taken by retail—five failing the methylene blue test.

**Accredited Milk**

Eleven samples of accredited milk were taken by retail—all were satisfactory.

**Ordinary Milk**

Twenty-four samples of ordinary milk were obtained by retail—two failing the methylene blue test.

**Pasteurised Milk**

Fifty-three samples of pasteurised milk were obtained and two failed the methylene blue test.

**Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk**

Fifteen samples of tuberculin-tested pasteurised milk were obtained and one failed the methylene blue test.

**Biological Examinations**

Thirteen samples of milk were submitted for biological examination.

**ICE CREAM**

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream in this district. One premise is registered for the manufacture of ice lollies. Sixty-two premises are registered for the sale of ice cream, fifty-two being restricted to the sale of wrapped ice cream.

During 1951, 67 samples were submitted to bacteriological examination ; 56 falling within Grade I ; 7 in Grade II ; and 4 in Grade III.



Below is a table showing the results of bacteriological examination of ice cream samples month by month.

1950 Month	No. of Sample	METHYLENE BLUE TEST							GRADE		
		1½ hrs.	2 hrs.	2½ hrs.	3 hrs.	3½ hrs.	4 hrs.	4½ hrs.	I	II	III
January ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April .. ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—
May .. ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
June .. ..	8	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	7	1	—
July .. ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—
August ..	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	2
September ..	10	2	—	2	—	—	1	5	5	3	2
October ..	8	—	—	1	2	—	1	4	5	3	—
November ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—
December ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	67	3	1	3	3	1	2	54	56	7	4

### DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE

There were 145 complaints regarding infestations by rats or mice during 1951, and these led to the inspection of 669 premises, of which 181 were found to be infested. The Council employ a rat operative trained under the Ministry's Scheme, and this man worked at 181 premises. In addition 3 infestations were referred to the County Pests Officer. 231 dead rats were found, and it is estimated that 1,514 rats were destroyed.

During August a re-test of the Council's sewers was made. Infestations were found at 3 of the 108 manholes tested and these were treated with poison and cleared.

### LICENSING OF WORK

The Senior Sanitary Inspector is responsible for the licensing of works to existing buildings unless structural alteration requiring the submission of plans is involved, and during the year licences involving £9,089 worth of works were granted.

### PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

The maintenance of certain public house conveniences at the Council's expense, in return for their availability to the public throughout the day, was continued.